

Urban District of Denton.



REPORT
ON THE
HEALTH
OF
DENTON
1937

Wm. STEWART, M.D.,

Medical Officer of Health.

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HYDE:
J. Andrew & Co. Ltd., "Herald & Reporter" Office, Hamnett Street.

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

MR. JOHN BARDSLEY, Chairman.

„ TOM KIRK, J.P., Ex-officio.

„ FRED COOKE.

„ FRED WORTHINGTON.

„ JOHN WHITEHEAD BLACKSHAW

„ THOMAS HENRY WHITELEY.

„ SYDNEY MORROW.

„ GEORGE PHILIP WEST.

„ JOHN ROBERTS.

URBAN DISTRICT OF DENTON.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
MARKET PLACE,
DENTON.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report on the Health of Denton for the year 1937.

The estimated population at the middle of 1937 was 21,090, an increase since the middle of 1936 of 1,420.

During the year under review, 473 new houses have been erected, and many are in course of erection.

The birth-rate is the highest recorded since 1923. It is 1.7 above that for England and Wales.

The infant death-rate is the lowest on record with two exceptions, 1928 and 1930, when it was 53 and 51 respectively. It is also below that for the whole of the country.

The general death-rate is favourable compared with that for England and Wales.

The increase of population is evidently due to influx of persons from other areas into new houses which have been erected, since the natural increase, that is, the excess of births over deaths, only accounts for an increase of 87.

I anticipate a further big increase of population during the coming year.

The maternal mortality rate was nil. The maternal mortality rate for England and Wales was 3.11 per 1,000 total births.

The cancer death-rate is above the preceding year and it is also above the preceding five years' average.

The death-rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis is below the preceding year, it is also below the preceding five years' average.

There is still a shortage of the small type of house to let at a reasonable rent.

Many suitable building sites are available in the district.

Smoke and dust are inimical to health in two ways :—

1. They produce fogs and smoke screens which shut out the sunlight.
2. By Deposit of soot and tarry matter and acids on the delicate lining of the nose, throat and air passages, setting up many forms of respiratory diseases. They may also be a potent cause in the development of Cancer, Rickets and Tuberculosis.

The district is well planned and has four main highways radiating from the centre of the district. All main roads and other roads in the district are kept in excellent repair.

The district is well provided with tram, 'bus and train services and has water supply from Manchester Corporation mains, unlimited in quantity to every house in the district, and gas and electricity to all parts.

During the year a new and satisfactory system of main road lighting, consisting of 12 mantle ' London ' type low pressure gas lanterns, has been adopted.

My thanks are specially due to Mr. Langdon, Sanitary Inspector, and his staff, for many of the facts embodied in this report.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

WM. STEWART,

Medical Officer of Health.

ANNUAL REPORT.

STATISTICAL.

The following are the general statistics for the year 1937:—

Area of the district in acres	2,592.25
Population (Census) 1931:—	
Males... ..	8,196
Females... ..	9,188
	————— 17,384
Estimated population at the middle of 1937, supplied by the Registrar General	21,090
Total structurally separate dwellings whether occupied or not (Census) 1931	4,766
Number of inhabited houses at the end of 1937 according to the Rate Books	6,997
Number of inhabited houses (Census) 1931	4,689
Number of families or separate occupiers (Census) 1931	4,756
Number of persons per house (Census) 1931	3.610
Number of persons per house (estimated) 1937 ...	3.01
Number of persons per acre (Census) 1931	6.703
Number of persons per acre (estimated) 1937 ...	8.13
Number of children under 5 years (Census) 1931 ...	922
Number of children under 5 years (estimated) 1937	1,306
Population (Census) 1911... ..	16,877
Population (Census) 1921	17,620
Average age of residents (Census) 1931:—	
Males	33.5
Females	35.4
Number of married women aged less than 45 years per 1,000 females of all ages (Census) 1931	242
Number of females per 1,000 males (Census) 1931...	1,120
Rateable Value	£106,377
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£420

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The district is principally industrial. The chief industry is the Manufacture of Hats (felt and silk) and processes incidental to Hat making. There are also Engineering, Cotton Spinning, Printing, Electric Lamp and Accumulator Works, etc.

Hatting with its allied industries finds employment for at least two-thirds of the working population of the district.

The district is well planned, has four main highways, radiating from the centre of the district almost due north, south, east and west.

There are $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles of main roads, $14\frac{3}{4}$ miles of other roads paved or kept metalled, and over $13\frac{1}{3}$ miles of other roads not paved or kept metalled in the district.

Houses in the district are mainly four and six-room type, built principally in rows. A number, however, are detached or semi-detached with garden front and rear. During the years 1932-1937, 2,400 houses have been erected; the majority of these are detached or semi-detached. Sanitation on the whole is good.

I have no reason to suspect that any particular occupation in the district has contributed to ill-health amongst the employees.

DEATHS.

The deaths of persons serving with His Majesty's Forces are now allocated to their area of residence in the same manner as civilian deaths.

The Registrar General's estimate of resident population mid-year 1937, was 21,090.

The number of deaths are those registered during the current year and are corrected for inward and outward transfers.

TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.

“Transferable deaths” are deaths of persons who, having a fixed or usual residence in England or Wales, die in a district other than that in which they reside.

Seven deaths of non-residents registered in the district were transferred away, and 87 deaths of residents not registered in the district have been transferred to the district.

The total number of deaths was 264.

The deaths of males 137, exceeded the females 127 by ten.

The crude death rate was 12.5.

In order to make the crude death-rate of the district comparable from a mortality point of view, with the crude death-rate of the country as a whole or with the mortality of any other local area, the crude death-rate of which should be similarly modified with its own factor for the purpose.

The factor supplied by the Registrar General for this district is 1.03.

He states that if the populations of all areas were similarly constituted as regards the proportion of their sex and age group components, their crude death-rate could be accepted as valid comparative measure of the mortalities experienced by the several populations. In practice, however, populations are not thus similarly constituted and their crude death-rates fail as true comparative mortality indices in that their variations are not due to mortality alone but arise also from differences in their population constitution.

The adjusting factor applies only to death-rates experienced in the year 1931, but population constitutions change relatively

slowly, and save in exceptional circumstances, the 1931 factor may be used for practical purposes until fresh population constitutions are available from the next Census.

The following illustrates the difference between the “Crude” and “Adjusted” death-rate.

Factor.	Adjusted Death-rate.		Crude Death-rate.		Differ- ence.
1.03 Males	6.68	} 12.88	Males	6.49	} 12.51
Females ...	6.20		Females ...	6.02	
					.37

The following table gives the number of deaths and the death-rate for the five years 1932-1936 and the mean for that period :—

Year.	No. of Deaths.	Death-rate.
1932	244	13.8
1933	231	12.9
1934	205	11.2
1935	228	12.1
1936	273	13.8

Mean of 5 years :—

1932-1936	236	12.7
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The death rate in 1937 is 0.2 below the mean of the preceding 5 years, 1.3 below the previous year. It is 0.1 above that for England and Wales.

The ages at the time of death were as follows :—

Sex	All ages	Under 1	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—35	35—45	45—65	65 and upwards
M	137	12	∴	∴	1	∴	1	1	1	9	3	40	69
F	127	8	2	∴	2	1	1	1	1	7	7	31	66

The following table will show the chief causes of deaths during the year :—

Causes of Deaths.	M.	F.
All Causes	137	127
Typhoid Fever, etc.	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—
Diphtheria	2	4
Measles	—	—
Influenza	1	4
Whooping Cough	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	—
Respiratory Tuberculosis	6	3
Other Tuberculosis	—	—
Syphilis	1	—
General Paralysis of Insane, etc.	1	—
Cancer	27	21
Diabetes	5	2
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.	3	10
Heart Disease	30	28
Other Circulatory Diseases	9	12
Bronchitis	8	5
Pneumonia	8	10
Other Respiratory	—	—
Peptic Ulcer	3	—
Diarrhœa, etc. (under 2 years)	1	—
Appendicitis	1	—
Cirrhosis of the Liver	1	—
Other Liver Diseases	—	—
Other Digestive Diseases	1	3
Nephritis	3	2
Other Puerperal Causes	—	—
Congenital Causes, etc.	4	3
Senility	4	5
Suicide	1	2
Other Violence	4	5
Other Defined Causes	12	8

BIRTHS.

The number of live births registered during the year was 351 (legitimate—174 males, 168 females; illegitimate—4 males and 5 females).

The number of males born (178) exceed the females (173) by five.

The live birth-rate was 16.6 per 1,000 of the estimated resident population (21,090), males 8.44, females 8.20.

The birth-rate for England and Wales was 14.9.

There were 18 still-births—11 boys and 7 girls—which represents a rate of 48 per 1,000 total (live and still) births.

The still-birth rate per thousand of the estimated resident population was 0.85 compared with 0.60 for England and Wales.

The following table gives the number of births with the birth-rate for the five years 1932-1936 and the mean for that period:—

Year.	No. of Births.	Birth-rate.
1932	193	..... 10.9
1933	199 11.1
1934	192 10.5
1935	277 14.7
1936	253 12.8

Mean of 5 years:—

1932-1936	223 12.0
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The birth-rate is 3.8 above the previous year, 4.6 above the mean of the preceding five years. It is also 1.7 above that for England and Wales.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACTS (1907 and 1915).

The number of births notified in the area as adjusted by transferred notifications was: (a) Live Births 350, (b) Still Births 18, (c) Total 368. By Medical Practitioners 87; by Midwives 133; Transferred from Hospitals and Maternity Homes, 148.

There were nine illegitimate children, 4 males and 5 females.

THE MIDWIVES' ACT, 1936.

The main purpose of the Act is to improve the standard of domiciliary midwifery, and to ensure that each woman shall have a qualified midwife to attend her either as midwife or as maternity nurse. To achieve this the Act directs each Local Supervising Authority to provide for its area a whole-time salaried service of midwives.

The Act recognises that there are too many practising midwives at present and that some midwives, by reason of some defect, are incapable of good work. Accordingly it provides compensation for those who voluntarily surrender their certificates and for those who are compulsorily retired.

The Lancashire County Council, being the Local Supervising Authority for the Administrative County of Lancaster, have divided the County into Midwifery Districts.

In drawing up the proposals the number of midwives allotted to each urban area has been based on one midwife to approximately 80 cases.

Two whole-time midwives have been allotted to Denton, also a third to devote the greater part of her time to Denton and a part of her time to the adjoining Urban District of Audenshaw.

INFANT MORTALITY.

There were 20 deaths of infants under one year of age registered during the year (males 12, females 8). Legitimate 19 (12 males and 7 females); Illegitimate, one female.

Measured by the proportion of deaths to the total registered live births was equal to 56 per 1,000.

Death rate of legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births was 55.

Death rate of illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births was 111.

The following table gives the number of infant deaths and infant death-rate for the five years 1932-1936 with the mean for that period:—

Year.	Number of Infant deaths.	Infant Death-rate
1932	14	72
1933	16	80
1934	13	67
1935	17	61
1936	22	89

Mean of 5 years:—

1932-1936	16	74
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The death-rate is 30 per 1,000 births below that for the previous year, 17 per 1,000 below the mean of the preceding five years, also 2 per 1,000 below that for England and Wales.

The causes of death under one year of age were as follows: Congenital Debility, Malformation and Premature Birth, 7; Broncho-Pneumonia, 7; Infantile Convulsions, 3; Acute Bronchitis, 1; Gastro-Enteritis, 1; Epilepsy, 1.

The following table gives the ages in weeks and months of infants who died under one year of age:—

Under 1 week		1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 months	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and under 9 months	9 months and under 12 months	Total under one year
M	4	1	1	..	6	1	4	1	..	12
F	3	..	..	..	3	3	..	1	1	8

The following table gives the population, births, deaths, infant mortality and natural increase during the five years 1933-1937:—

Year	Population estimated at middle of year	BIRTHS						DEATHS				Deaths under 1 Year		Natural increase per 1,000 population
		Legitimate		Illegitimate		Total	Rate per 1,000 population	M	F	Total	Rate per 1,000 population	Number	Rate per 1,000 births	
		M	F	M	F									
1933	17870	88	105	3	3	199	11.1	116	115	231	12.9	16	80	—1.7
1934	18270	91	96	2	3	192	10.5	100	105	205	11.2	13	67	—0.7
1935	18770	156	115	3	3	277	14.7	121	107	228	12.1	17	61	+2.6
1936	19670	127	118	3	5	253	12.8	135	138	273	13.8	22	86	—1.0
1937	21090	174	168	4	5	351	16.6	137	127	264	12.5	20	56	+4.1

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

A retaining fee is paid for the use of two beds at the Hyde Borough Smallpox Hospital and for four beds for other infectious diseases at the Hyde Borough Infectious Disease Hospital.

There is, however, no limit to the number of cases which may be sent to either of these hospitals.

The available accommodation has always been found sufficient.

In order that the accommodation at these hospitals may be used to the best advantage, a quarterly conference is held at the Infectious Disease Hospital, when all outside authorities who retain beds at these hospitals are usually represented.

Cases of Scarlet Fever are not removed to hospital where satisfactory nursing and isolation can be carried out at home.

In all cases of overcrowding or where the patient is unable to have a separate bedroom or where the mother is expecting or nursing a young baby the case is removed to hospital.

Patients are required to contribute towards the cost of treatment according to their financial circumstances.

The period of stay in hospital of Scarlet Fever cases is left to the discretion of the Medical Officer of the Institution.

Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia:—Arrangements have been made with the District Infirmary, Ashton-under-Lyne, for treatment.

Provision has been made for the treatment in hospital of cases of Measles or Whooping Cough.

**VOLUNTARY HOSPITALS OUTSIDE THE AREA, WHICH ARE
USED BY THE INHABITANTS OF THE AREA.**

GENERAL MEDICAL AND GENERAL SURGICAL.

- (1) Manchester Royal Infirmary, Oxford Road and Roby Street.
- (2) Manchester Ancoats Hospital.
- (3) Ashton-u-Lyne District Infirmary.
- (4) Manchester and Salford Hospital for Diseases of the Skin

CHILDREN.

Royal Manchester Children's Hospital, Pendlebury. Out-Patients' Department, Gartside Street, Manchester.

MATERNITY.

- (1) St. Mary's Hospital for Women and Children, Whitworth Street West, Manchester, and High Street, Rusholme.
- (2) Ashton-under-Lyne District Infirmary (The Council have made arrangements under their Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme for Hospital treatment in any difficult case on request from a Medical Practitioner).

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The Lancashire County Council have organized a scheme for the Prevention and Treatment of Venereal Diseases.

The following are treatment Centres or Clinics:—

Treatment Centre.	Days and Hours of Out-Patient Clinic.
<p>ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE District Infirmary, Darnton Road.</p>	<p>Males : Wednesday, 3—4 p.m. Thursday, 6—7-30 p.m. Females : Monday, 6—7 p.m. Wednesday, 3—4 p.m. Irrigation : For Gonorrhœa cases— Monday to Friday, 6-30—7-30 p.m.</p>
<p>MANCHESTER Royal Infirmary, Oxford Road.</p>	<p>Syphilis : Males— Thursday, 6—7-30 p.m. Females and Children— Thursday, 11 a.m. Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs : Males— Wednesday, 6—7-30 p.m. Females and Children : Wednesday, 11 a.m. Syphilis and Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs : Males— Monday, 6 p.m.</p>
<p>MANCHESTER St. Luke's Hospital, Duke Street, Liverpool Road.</p>	<p>Males and Females— Monday, 5—7 p.m. Tuesday, 5—7 p.m. Thursday, 5—7 p.m. Friday, 5—7 p.m. Wednesday, 5—7 p.m. } women Friday, 11 a.m.—1 p.m. } only. Irrigation and Intermediate Treatment : Males : Daily (Saturday and Sunday excepted), 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. Saturdays, 9 a.m.—1 p.m. Sunday, 10 a.m.—12 noon. Females : Daily, by arrangement with Matron (except Sunday).</p>
<p>MANCHESTER AND SALFORD Hospital for Skin Diseases, Quay St., Deansgate (Syphilis and Skin Diseases only treated at this Hospital).</p>	<p>Daily (Sunday excepted). Males and Females : 9—11 a.m.</p>

Treatment Centre.	Days and Hours of Out-Patient Clinic.
MANCHESTER St. Mary's Hospitals (Whitworth Street West Branch), Oxford Street.	Females : Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, 9—10-30 a.m. Thursday, 5—7 p.m. Tuesday, 7—8 p.m.
MANCHESTER Ancoats Hospital, Mill Street, Ancoats.	Males : Wednesday, 5-30—7 p.m. Saturday, 5-30—7 p.m.
SALFORD Municipal Clinic, 153-155, Regent Road.	Females : Wednesday, 11-30—1 p.m. Sunday : 9-30 a.m.—12-30 p.m. 3-30—6-30 p.m. Monday to Friday : 8-30 a.m.—8-30 p.m. Saturday : 8-30 a.m.—12-30 p.m. 7—8-30 p.m.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The Lancashire County Council have made provision for expert examination and diagnosis of cases together with the supervision, special treatment, and care of all known tuberculous persons at their :—

1. Ashton-u-Lyne Dispensary.
2. Sanatoria.
3. Pulmonary Hospitals, also at General Hospitals (especially for Non-Pulmonary cases).
4. Ancoats Hospital, Manchester.
5. Manchester Royal Infirmary.
6. Ashton-u-Lyne District Infirmary.

CHRONIC SICK.

Cases are admitted to the Lake Hospital, Ashton-u-Lyne.

ORTHOPÆDIC.

The Local Authority have joined the County in a scheme for the treatment of crippled children under five years of age. Clinic:—Ashton-under-Lyne. Hospital:—Biddulph Grange Orthopædic Hospital.

MENTAL.

Cases under this heading are admitted to Darnton House, Ashton-under-Lyne.

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.

Cases are received at the Manchester Ear Hospital, Grosvenor Square, All Saints.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Cases receive treatment at the Manchester Royal Eye Hospital, Oxford Road.

DENTAL.

Children under five years of age can have treatment at the Manchester Dental Hospital, Oxford Road. Over five years of age, provision is made by the Lancashire County Council Education Authority at their Clinic at Denton Road, Audenshaw.

No provision is made in the district for institutional care of unmarried mothers, illegitimate infants and homeless children. Cases are admitted to Darnton House, Ashton-under-Lyne.

No institutional provision has been made for the care of mental defectives.

The number of patients from this area who received treatment at the various Voluntary Hospitals in Manchester and Ashton-under-Lyne during the year was:—

In-Patients	567
Out-Patients	1607
	<hr/>
	2174
	<hr/>

Contributions from the Local Authority to Voluntary Hospitals :—

St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester	£5	0	0
Royal Manchester Children's Hospital	£10	10	0
District Infirmary, Ashton-u-Lyne	£10	0	0
Manchester Royal Infirmary	£15	0	0
Christie Hospital	£10	10	0

Beside the above the following sums were contributed to the Voluntary Hospitals and Charities in Manchester and Ashton-u-Lyne during the year through the Denton Hospital Fund :—

	£	s.	d.
Hospitals and Infirmarys	1027	17	0
Manchester and Salford Medical Charities (Hospital Sunday)	55	5	2
Manchester & Salford Medical Charities (Alexandra Rose Day)	47	11	0
Maintenance of Convalescent Home Patients	81	0	0

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

- (a) For Infectious Cases.—The Local Authority have the use of the Hyde Borough Infectious Diseases Motor Ambulance.
- (b) For Non-Infectious and Accident Cases.—The Local Authority have the use of the Hyde Borough Motor Ambulance.

Telephone call-boxes have been placed in different parts of our district. When a call has been sent an ambulance has usually been on the spot within five minutes.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

A Maternity and Child Welfare Centre was opened in the district in 1917, situated in Market Place. Removed in 1932 to more commodious premises in Peel Street. Centrally situated and easy to reach by tram from all parts of the district. Sessions are held weekly on Monday from 2 to 5 o'clock. A whole-time Health Visitor (Miss Margaret Prusman) was

appointed on the 23rd October, 1916; qualifications: three years' hospital training and C.M.B.; and resigned July, 1932.

Nurse Helen Jones appointed Health Visitor, 1st July, 1932.

The Medical Officer of Health attends at the Centre each Monday at 3-30. In all cases where the Health Visitor finds that a baby is not making satisfactory progress either from an unsatisfactory weight card or from any other cause, the child is examined by the Medical Officer and the mother is advised as to care and treatment needed.

A card index system has been adopted and a record of each case is kept.

A Statutory Committee, under the Maternity and Child Welfare Act, 1918, was appointed, composed of nine members of the Council, and four ladies who are not members of the Council. The Statutory Committee meet at the Town Hall the Monday between the second and third Thursday in each month just prior to the Council's Monthly Health Meeting.

A Scheme has been prepared and approved by the Ministry of Health in regard to the supply of food and milk for expectant and nursing mothers, and milk for infants.

The voluntary side of the work have a Managing Committee of ladies, who appoint their own chairwoman. They carry on the work in conjunction with the Statutory Committee. Four members of the Voluntary Committee are members of the Statutory Committee. Meetings are held monthly at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre. These women are rendering valuable service in the district, keenly interested in the work, attend regularly at the Centre, each having definite duties allotted which are carried out in a highly satisfactory manner, providing light refreshments for mothers who bring their babies, giving material assistance when needed and offering human sympathy and friendship, which counts.

Up to the past thirteen years, when the Council voted an annual contribution of £25 towards the expenses of the voluntary body, the ladies through their efforts have been able to make this side of the work self-supporting.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.

Medical Officer of Health:

WILLIAM STEWART, M.D.

Part-time Officer.

Sanitary Inspector:

C. R. LANGDON.

Whole-time Sanitary Inspector.

Health Visitor:

Miss HELEN JONES.

Three years' Hospital Training and C.M.B. Certificate.

New Health Visitors' Certificate.

Whole-time (Exchequer Grant towards Salary).

Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare.

WILLIAM STEWART, M.D.

Food Inspector:

C. R. LANGDON.

Certified Meat Inspector.

Veterinary Inspector.

None.

Whenever any doubtful condition has presented itself a Veterinary Surgeon has been called in.

LEGISLATION IN FORCE IN THE DISTRICT.

GENERAL ADOPTIVE ACTS:

TITLE OF ACT.	Date Act came in force in the District.
The Public Libraries Act, 1855, and Acts amending the same	31st May, 1887.
The Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889 (Extension of this Act to Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Acute Poliomyelitis, Cerebro-Spinal Fever and Chicken-pox).	26th March, 1892.
The Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890	1st May, 1894.
The Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890	1st July, 1894.
The Private Street Works Act, 1892 ...	1st May, 1896.
The Museums and Gymnasiums Act, 1891	1st October, 1897.
The Small Dwellings Acquisition Act, 1889	6th May, 1901
Regulations made by the Council under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1886, and the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order, 1885	1st October, 1895.
The above regulations superseded by new regulations which came into force	1st May, 1903.
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milk-shops Order, 1885, amended by the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922.	
New Streets and Buildings Bye-Laws adopted by the Council	10th April, 1899.
Above revised	19th December, 1927.
New Bye-laws with respect to Slaughter-houses	5th January, 1903.
Bye-laws for the regulation of Park	8th April, 1913.
Agricultural Rates Act	1929.
The Local Government and Other Officers' Superannuation Act, 1922	1st January, 1935.
Additional Bye-law made by the County Council (Re nuisance caused by wireless loud-speakers, gramophones, etc.).	7th February, 1935.

The above Acts and Regulations are enforced.

PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.

The Denton Sick Nursing Association provide for nursing in all cases except Maternity and Infectious Diseases.

The Local Authority contributed the sum of £25 towards the funds of the Association.

It is affiliated to the County Nursing Association.

One nurse is employed.

No provision has been made in the district for professional nursing of infectious patients, e.g., Measles, Whooping Cough, etc.

The work of the Sick Nursing Association is not related to or administered in co-operation with the National Health Insurance.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT. WATER.

The whole of the district (including farms and schools) is supplied from the water mains of the Manchester Corporation. The supply is direct to each house, unlimited in amount, and of good quality. No likely possibility of contamination and non-plumbo-solvent.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

No known pollution exists.

DRAINAGE.

The drainage of the district is on the partially separate system.

SEWERAGE.

The whole of the Township is efficiently sewered and, with the exception of about 12 houses which are too low-lying and cannot be connected up, all property in the district is connected up to the Council's sewers. Sewers are tested in case of doubt, and are periodically flushed in dry weather.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The treatment of the sewage consists of sedimentation, expedited by chemical precipitation, followed by filtration

through percolating filters. Rotary distributors have been in use for the past nine years, and have given every satisfaction. The sewage sludge is filter pressed and taken by farmers or tipped on adjacent land.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION:

Alteration of Privy Middens, etc., to Fresh Water Closets.

The following table prepared by the Sanitary Inspector will show the yearly progress in this direction for the past 10 years:—

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Privy Closets abolished ...	3	1	15	...	...	...	10	...	...	..
Fresh Water Closets substituted	3	...	15	...	...	...	10	...	...	...
Pail Closets abolished ....	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	5	...
Fresh Water Closets substituted ... ..	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	..	5	...
Waste Water Closets abolished	16	2	15	46	13	2	14	25	79	28
Fresh Water Closets substituted	16	2	15	47	13	2	14	25	79	28
Privy Middens abolished...	2	1	13	2	...	...	7	...	...	...
Dustbins substituted... ..	5	...	23	2	...	...	10	...	...	...
Dry Ashpits abolished ...	7	8	58	37	9	25	6	...	...	...
Dustbins substituted... ..	13	13	111	61	24	46	9	...	...	...
Privy Closets abolished ...	...	...	4	2	...	...	1	...	...	...
Pail Closets substituted...	...	...	6	2	...	...	1	...	...	...

The following figures give the closet accommodation in the district at the end of 1937 :—

Number of Pail Closets	33
„ Ashpits (excluding Middens)	—
„ Fresh Water Closets	7496
„ Portable Receptacles for Refuse ...	6824
„ Waste Water Closets (Tipper and Hand-Flushed Closets)	291
„ Houses with Baths	3910

Conversions.	During Year 1937.	During Five Years, 1932-1936.
No. of Privy Closets:—		
To Fresh W.C.'s	—	10
To Waste W.C.'s	—	—
To Pails	—	5
No. of Pail Closets:—		
To Fresh W.C.'s	—	7
To Waste W.C.'s	—	—
No. of Waste W.C.'s to Fresh W.C.'s	28	134
No. of houses at which movable ashbins have been substituted for fixed receptacles	—	97

There are no Privy Middens in the district and the Council are doing their utmost to clear the district of Pail Closets and Waste Water Closets and have Fresh Water Closets substituted.

The Council do not contribute towards the cost of conversion.

Fresh Water Closets only permitted for new property.

SCAVENGING AND REMOVAL OF HOUSE REFUSE.

This work is carried out satisfactorily by the Sanitary Authority. The work is carried out by day.

House refuse is removed weekly in specially constructed motor vehicles. The refuse is disposed of by the Controlled Tipping system. A Destructor has not been provided for the district.

The following statement prepared by the Sanitary Inspector shows the amount of nightsoil and ashes removed during the year:—

	Motor.	Hired.	Total Loads.
Dustbins emptied	2556	28	2584
Pails	11	—	11
Trade Waste	253	—	253
Road Sweepings	63	—	63
Market Refuse	38	—	38
Park Refuse	1	—	1
Loads on Tip	29	—	29
Total	2951	28	2979
Removed to Windmill Tip	2413	28	2441
Removed to Alpha Tip	538	—	538
Total	2951	28	2979

SANITARY INSPECTION OF AREA.

The following is a classified statement (prepared by the Sanitary Inspector) of the number of premises visited:

House Drainage	97
Piggeries and Stables	58
Cowsheds	96
Dairies and Milk Shops	97
Butchers' Shops	521
Slaughter Houses	632
Offensive Trades	52
Bakehouses	40
Fish Frying Places	4
Factories	13
Workshops	5
School Yards and Lavatories	21
Council's Tips	194
Hawkers' Carts	81
Market Stalls	364
Interviews with Agents, Owners, etc., of Property...	78
Tents, Vans and Sheds	12
Public Conveniences	161
Refuse Collection	11
Rats and Mice	80

The following table (also prepared by the Sanitary Inspector) shows the result of action in regard to the defects or nuisances discovered:—

Waste Water Closets abolished	28
Fresh Water Closets substituted	28
Floors of rooms repaired	8
Walls re-plastered	13
Dustbins renewed	209
W.C. Pedestals renewed	10
Blocked Drains, Gullies and W.C.'s released	91
Chimney Slabs, Inner Hearths, etc., repaired	18
Waste Pipes repaired	10
Yard Surfaces and Walls repaired	5
Roofs repaired	40
Downspouts disconnected from Drains or repaired	7
W.C. Cisterns and Burst Water Pipes repaired	23
Eaves, Gutters repaired	52
Window Frames and Sashcords repaired	75
Dampness remedied	63
Miscellaneous repairs	59
Drains re-laid	12

Notices served during the year:—

- Preliminary, 490; Statutory, 12.
- No legal proceedings taken.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Number of observations, 16. Warning notices sent to offenders. No legal proceedings taken. Time limit for the emission of black smoke, two minutes in the half-hour.

Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by Bye-laws or Regulations.

Character of Premises or Occupation.	No.	Registered or Licensed.	Remarks on Condition found.
Retail Purveyors of Milk	104	Registered.	Satisfactory.
Wholesale Traders and Producers of Milk	14	Registered.	Satisfactory.
Tripe Boilers	3	Registered.	Clean.
Slaughterhouses (6)	4	Registered.	} Satisfactory.
„	2	Licensed.	
Factory Bakehouses	8	Registered.	Clean.
Outworkers' Premises	23	Registered.	Clean.
Common Lodging Houses	—		
Underground Sleeping Rooms... ..	—		

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are three Tripe Boilers. Their places of business are clean and well kept. Galvanised equipment was substituted for wooden vats in one instance.

Outworkers are principally employed in the trimming of felt and silk hats.

Where infectious disease has occurred at an outworker's premises work has been suspended during the period of infection.

RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 and 1928.

There are no premises on which Rag Flock is manufactured, used or sold in the district.

HOUSING.

STATISTICS.

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b))	473
(i) By the Local Authority	—
(ii) By other Local Authorities	—
(iii) By other bodies and persons	473
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts :	
(i) By the Local Authority	—
(ii) By other bodies or persons	—

1.—Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	1456
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	2253
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	248
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	567
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	129

(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	127
--	-----

2.—Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of formal Notices:—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers ...	391
---	-----

3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the year:—

A.—Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	5
--	---

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
---	--

(a) By owners	3
----------------------	---

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	None
--	------

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	1
---	---

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
--	--

(a) By owners	1
----------------------	---

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	None
--	------

C.—Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ...	None
---	------

(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders... ..	None
--	------

D.—Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

- | | |
|--|------|
| (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made | None |
| (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit | None |

HOUSING CONDITIONS.

The condition and general soundness of houses in the district other than those reported upon for the purpose of Slum Clearance are on the whole good. Defects which may be discovered can be dealt with under the Public Health and Housing Acts.

Houses are principally 3, 4, 5, and 6-8 room type, of which there are 923, 3,574, 1,909 and 556 respectively (figures approximate).

Prevailing defects: Age, bulging walls, deficiency in height and window space, dampness and no private yard.

There is still a shortage of the smaller type of house to let at a reasonable rent.

The erection of 108 houses has been commenced for re-housing tenants displaced under Slum Clearance Sections of the Housing Act, 1936.

An increase of population is anticipated by reason of the number of houses being erected by private enterprise and influx of families from other areas.

There are many suitable building sites in the district.

Overcrowding still exists but not to any serious extent.

Houses without adequate internal water supply, separate water closet, or other sanitary accommodation are being dealt with under the Council's Clearance Scheme.

Four hundred and seventy-three houses have been erected during the year by private builders. These are principally for sale or to be let at a higher rental than the working-man can afford to pay. They have, however, released some cottage property at less rental.

The following table will show the dwellings, rooms and families in the district at the Census taken in 1931:—

	Structurally Separate Dwellings of						
	1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms	5 Rooms	6—8 Rooms	9 or more Rooms
Dwellings occupied by 1 private family ...	1	52	647	2417	997	482	33
Dwellings occupied by 2 private families ...	...	...	2	27	13	11	2
Dwellings occupied by 3 or more private families ... ..	...	...	...	1	2	2	...

The following table gives the Private Families, classified by size of family, rooms occupied and density of population:—

Number of Persons in Family	Number of Private Families Occupying the following Number of Rooms.								Total Private Families	Popula- tion in Private Families	Rooms Occupied	Average Number of Persons per Room	Density of Occupation.			
	Number of Private Families Occupying the following Number of Rooms.												Over 3	3 and over 2	2 and over 1½	1½ and over 1
	1	2	3	4	5	6—7	8—9	10 or more								
1	13	24	49	121	23	10	1	...	241	877	0.27	...	...	...	...
2	5	49	166	618	209	86	13	4	1150	4792	0.48	...	...	10	...
3	6	36	153	672	270	129	13	1	1280	5484	0.70	...	...	18	108
4	1	17	126	458	219	106	16	3	946	4164	0.91	4	...	...	504
5 .....	...	5	81	223	136	55	9	6	315	2298	1.12	...	...	25	1115
6 .....	...	3	45	152	75	33	3	1	312	1364	1.37	...	...	18	1362
7 .....	...	2	25	81	38	13	1	2	162	712	1.59	14	...	175	322
8 .....	...	...	10	36	20	9	...	1	76	339	1.79	...	...	80	448
9 .....	...	...	8	23	6	1	3	...	41	177	2.08	...	...	279	54
10 .....	...	...	5	8	1	3	...	1	18	82	2.20	50	...	80	20
11 .....	...	...	...	5	1	...	1	...	7	34	2.26	...	...	68	11
12 .....	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	6	24	3.00	...	...	72	...
13 .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	5	2.60	...	...	13	...
14 .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	3.50	14	...	...	...
15 and over	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE OF HOUSING SURVEY, 1936.

No. of Persons in Family.	Occupying houses with the following permitted numbers.																					12 & over
	1	1½	2	2½	3	3½	4	4½	5	5½	6	6½	7	7½	8	8½	9	9½	10	10½	11	
1	3	...	551	...	180	140	145	41
1½	9	...	6	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	13	...	211	...	3	...	515	...	14	...	1	733	...	...	...	...	398	...	...	...
2½	13	...	1	...	170	1	21	...	...	191	...	1	...	...	128	...	...	...
3	20	...	1	...	291	...	12	...	...	444	...	2	...	...	334	...	...	...
3½	1	1	97	...	3	...	...	80	...	2	...	...	66	...	...	...
4	2	...	2	7	164	4	16	...	1	208	2	...	1	2	173	...	...	...
4½	1	...	...	1	31	...	...	1	1	45	2	1	1	...	30	...	...	...
5	1	4	73	1	12	3	1	92	...	2	...	...	81	...	...	...
5½	1	...	...	36	1	6	...	...	24	...	...	...	1	25	...	...	...
6	29	1	11	2	1	15	6	1	...	...	33	...	...	...
6½	6	1	3	1	1	10	...	1	...	1	8	...	...	...
7	6	2	1	1	...	12	4	2	...	...	14	...	...	...
7½	4	...	2	...	...	8	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...
8	8	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
8½	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
9½	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10
10½	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
11
11½
12 & over	1	1	...	...	...	...	...

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MILK SUPPLY.

The Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915, The Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922, The Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.—Action has been taken to bring the production of milk up to a higher standard, both as to construction, cleanliness of cowsheds and dairies, cleanliness of cows and also those engaged in the milk trade.

The Milk (Special Designation) Order, 1936.—No dealers' licences have been issued during the year in respect of "Certified" Milk. Two licences were issued for distribution of "Tuberculin Tested" Milk.

No licences have been issued for Pasteurising plants. Nine licences were granted to retail distributors of "Pasteurised Milk."

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milk Shops were frequently inspected and on the whole the condition found was satisfactory.

AIR SPACE IN SHIPPONS.

A minimum of 600 cubic feet is required where cows are habitually grazed and 800 cubic feet where the cows are not habitually grazed.

Two owners of farm premises have carried out alterations to cowsheds with respect to floors and provision of a new dairy.

There are nine dairy farms, twenty-six cowkeepers (including dairy farms), one hundred and four dairymen or milk purveyors (other than cowkeepers) in the district. All are registered. Three are producers of Accredited Milk.

The approximate number of cows in the district is 600.

One hundred and ninety-three inspections of these premises were made by the Sanitary Inspector.

No arrangement for regular Veterinary Inspection of dairy cows has been made, but where any doubtful condition presented itself, a Veterinary Surgeon has been called in

MILK AND DAIRIES (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1915.

Samples of milk submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester:—

- (i) *Tuberculous Milk*.—For biological test: None.
- (ii) *Bacteriological Examinations*.—One sample, satisfactory.
Standard adopted—Not more than 200,000 bacteria per c.c. No B. Coli in .01 c.c.
- (iii) *Sediment Tests*.—37 samples, 21 satisfactory, 16 unsatisfactory.
- (iv) *Methylene Blue Reduction Test*.—24 samples, 21 satisfactory, 3 unsatisfactory.

MEAT.

Slaughterhouses, meat shops, stalls and vehicles and places where food is prepared are inspected daily by the Sanitary Inspector.

There are six private slaughterhouses in the district, four registered and two licensed.

INSPECTION OF MEAT.

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed... ..	434	104	28	2866	410
Number Inspected	434	104	28	2866	410
All diseases except Tuberculosis—					
Whole carcasses condemned ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	28	4	...	1	4
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis... ..	6.4	3.8	...	0.03	1.0
Tuberculosis only —					
Whole carcasses condemned	1	...	...	...	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	20	35	...	...	35
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	4.9	33.6	..	...	9

No legal action was necessary.

BAKEHOUSES.

There are 33 bakehouses in the district. They are kept under regular supervision. The condition in all has been found satisfactory.

FOOD POISONING.

No case of food poisoning occurred during the year.

PREMISES WHERE FOODS ARE MANUFACTURED, PREPARED OR EXPOSED FOR SALE.

A practice which appears common of exposing in windows foods, sweets, etc., intended for human consumption and liable to be contaminated by flies, dust, etc., should be discouraged.

ADULTERATION.

The Council are not an Authority under the Food and Drugs Acts.

No action has been taken by the Local Authority.

SHOPS' ACT, 1934.

Inspections of shops have been carried out on behalf of the County Council in relation to the records of hours of employment of young persons, health and comfort of shop workers, as well as ventilation, sanitary accommodation and the maintenance of a suitable temperature. In one instance heating apparatus has now been provided.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following table gives the number of the principal Zymotic Diseases notified during the years:—

Disease	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Small Pox .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever.....	32	90	85	63	33	35	48	33	70	57
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup } ...	21	14	11	20	6	15	45	34	17	97
Typhus Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Puerperal Fever	1	1	2	...	1	2	2	1	1	...
Erysipelas	14	9	15	11	10	14	13	8	6	12
Continued Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals.....	70	114	115	95	50	66	108	77	94	166

SMALLPOX.

There were no cases notified during the year, none in 1936, 1935, 1934, 1933, 1932 and 1931, one in 1930, one in 1924. With these exceptions no cases have occurred in the district since 1904.

SCARLET FEVER.

Fifty-seven cases were notified. The disease was of a comparatively mild type. There were no deaths during the year, one death in 1936, no deaths in 1935, 1934 or 1933, one in 1932, none in 1931 and 1930, one in 1929, none in 1928, 1927 or 1926, one each in 1925 and 1924.

The case and death rate was 2.70 and 0.00 compared with 2.33 and 0.01 respectively for England and Wales.

The following is a tabulated statement of the number of persons per bedroom: (1) Cases of Scarlet Fever in which the patient was removed to Hospital and (2) cases in which the patient was treated at home.

Those treated in hospital:—

Cases.

5 One person per bedroom.

14 Two persons per bedroom.

5 Three persons per bedroom.

1 Four persons per bedroom.

Total ... 25

Those treated at home:—

Cases.

11 One person per bedroom.

16 Two persons per bedroom.

5 Three persons per bedroom.

Total ... 32

The cases occurred in 51 separate families.

Twenty-five cases were removed to hospital.

The remaining cases of Scarlet Fever were isolated in their own homes and treated on the lines advocated by Dr. Robert Milnes (Eucalyptus Oil and Carbolic Oil are supplied

free). This method has been carried out in the district for the past twenty-two and a half years, only in cases of overcrowding where the patient is unable to have a separate room or where the mother is expecting or nursing a young baby is the patient sent to hospital.

The home treatment has proved very satisfactory, few complications have arisen. Cases have usually made an uneventful recovery. The period of stay in Hospital of uncomplicated cases of Scarlet Fever is left to the discretion of the Medical Officer of the Institution.

Contact and carrier cases whenever discovered are isolated.

No use has been made of the "Dick" test or immunization against the disease.

SEASONAL INCIDENCE.

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1	5	—	5	3	5	4	8	7	4	7	8

Disinfection is carried out in every case immediately after removal of a case to hospital, and after recovery in those cases treated at home.

DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS GROUP.

Ninety-seven cases were notified. Thirty-three were removed to hospital.

SEASONAL INCIDENCE.

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
4	3	7	16	2	6	6	4	5	8	33	3

The case and death rate was 4.59 and 0.28 compared with 1.49 and 0.07 for England and Wales.

A supply of Anti-toxin is kept at the Health Department, Market Street, and is free to any Medical Practitioner on application.

Two hundred and twenty-eight vials of 8,000 units and forty-seven vials of 2,000 units have been used during the year.

The following number of children were immunized by the single dose method. Diphtheria Toxoid, Alum Precipitated, was used in every case :—

Age 6 months to 5 years	101
Age 5 years to 14 years	269
	<hr/>
Total	370
	<hr/>

ENTERIC FEVER.

No case was notified, none in 1936, one in 1935, none in 1934, 1933 or 1932, one each in 1931 and 1930, none in 1929, one in 1928, none in 1927 or 1926 and one in 1925.

The case and death-rate was 0.00 and 0.00 compared with 0.05 and 0.00 for England and Wales.

PUERPERAL SEPSIS.

No cases were notified during the year.

Since 1911, 18 cases have been notified, two in 1934, two in 1933, one in 1932, two in 1930, one in 1929, one in 1928, one in 1927, one in 1926, one in 1925, one in 1922, two in 1921, two in 1919 and one in 1912.

The following are particulars of deaths during the past fourteen years: No deaths during 1937, one in each of the years 1934, 1933, 1929 and 1925.

The case and death-rate for England and Wales from Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia (now combined under the heading Puerperal Sepsis) was 13.93 and 0.94 respectively.

The Council have made provision in cases of either Puerperal Fever or Pyrexia for Hospital treatment. Trained nursing, Consultant, Bacteriological Examination on request from a Medical Practitioner free of charge.

ERYSIPELAS.

Twelve cases notified.

The case rate was .56 compared with .37 for England and Wales.

PNEUMONIA (ALL FORMS).

Sixteen cases were notified.

The following are the numbers notified during the years :

1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
35	49	21	32	41	30	11	15	24	16

The following are the number of deaths for the years :—

1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
12	28	11	15	18	14	6	15	18	18

The case-rate was .75 and the death-rate .85 per 1,000 of the estimated population compared with a case-rate of 1.36 for England and Wales.

SEASONAL INCIDENCE.

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
3	4	1	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	3

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

No cases were notified during the year.

The following are particulars since 1928 :—

Cases :—

1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Deaths :—

1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
1	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1

The question of the after-care of the chronic and mentally affected cases has had the attention of the Council. So far no provision has been made.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS.

One case only has been notified since 1920 (1922, case recovered).

SCHOOLS.

There are in the district three Provided schools, viz.:—The Russell Scott Council school, The Central Council school, and the West End Council School. Five Non-Provided schools, viz.:—Christ Church C.E. school, Denton and Haughton National school, St. Mary's Roman Catholic school, St. Mary's C.E. school and St. Anne's C.E. school.

Russell Scott Council School, Christ Church C.E. School and St. Anne's C.E. School have been partly re-built during the year. These schools are now more in accord with present day requirements.

The yard surfaces at St. Anne's and at Christ Church Schools have been re-laid and are now satisfactory.

Owing to an epidemic of Diphtheria in the district, all schools were closed from the 18th to 30th April and from the 23rd November to the 23rd December, 1937.

All other cases of infectious diseases have been dealt with by exclusion on the lines suggested in the memorandum on Closure and Exclusion from School, 1927.

All schools in the district receive their water supply direct from the Manchester Corporation mains. .

When a case of infectious disease has occurred in a school, the classroom, or when thought necessary the whole school, has been disinfected.

The following table shows the Notifiable Zymotic attacks in school children at the different schools in the district:—

School.	Quarter ending 31st March.	Quarter ending 30th June.	Quarter ending 30th September.	Quarter ending 31st December.
Russell Scott Council School	Nil.	Scarlet Fever, 3. Diphtheria, 10.	Scarlet Fever, 4. Diphtheria, 5.	Scarlet Fever, 3. Diphtheria, 15.
St. Anne's C.E. School	Diphtheria, 1.	Diphtheria, 2. Scarlet Fever, 1.	Diphtheria, 3. Scarlet Fever, 1.	Diphtheria, 6. Scarlet Fever, 1.
Central Council School	Diphtheria, 1. Scarlet Fever, 1.	Diphtheria, 1.	Scarlet Fever, 2. Diphtheria, 2.	Diphtheria, 2.
Denton and Haughton National School... ..	Nil.	Scarlet Fever, 5. Diphtheria, 1.	Scarlet Fever, 1. Diphtheria, 1.	Scarlet Fever, 2. Diphtheria, 7.
St. Mary's C.E. School	Scarlet Fever, 1.	Scarlet Fever, 1. Diphtheria, 1.	Scarlet Fever, 2.	Nil.
Christ Church School...	Diphtheria, 1.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
St. Mary's R.C. School	Diphtheria, 5.	Nil.	Scarlet Fever, 1.	Scarlet Fever, 1. Diphtheria, 2.
West End Council School	Nil.	Nil.	Scarlet Fever, 3.	Nil.
Private Schools	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Diphtheria, 1.
Schools outside the Dis- trict	Diphtheria, 1.	Nil.	Nil.	Scarlet Fever, 3. Diphtheria, 1.

CANCER.

There were 48 deaths certified as due to Cancer (males 27, females 21). A death rate of 2.27 per 1,000 of the estimated population, compared with 1.57 in the preceding year.

The majority of the cases discovered are now sent to Hospital for treatment (X-Ray, Operation, Radium or other recognised form of treatment).

The Christie Hospital and Manchester and District Radium Institute is doing good work for patients suffering from Cancer. The Council contribute the sum of £10 10s. 0d. towards the funds of the Hospital.

Radium and Deep X-Ray Therapy has given very satisfactory results.

In the Annual Report of the Holt Radium Institute for the year 1933, it is stated that the value of the Diagnostic Clinics is not sufficiently appreciated. Cases of early suspected Cancer are much more desirable than the obviously late Cancer with which the Hospital is inundated. Every facility is offered for immediate and complete clinical, chemical and pathological investigation and treatment of these early cases. It cannot be too widely known that cases of suspected Cancer and pre-cancerous conditions are admitted forthwith into the Hospital and the treatment of these cases gives an infinitely better return than does that of the average case now admitted.

Circulars have been forwarded to the Medical Practitioners of Lancashire and the neighbouring counties informing them of the times of these Clinics.

MEASLES AND WHOOPING COUGH.

Measles and Whooping Cough are not compulsorily notifiable in the district. Cases are not sent to Hospital.

There were no deaths from either Measles or Whooping Cough. The death rate for England Wales was Measles 0.02, Whooping Cough, 0.04.

No case of Malaria, Trench Fever, Anthrax or Rabies was discovered.

INFLUENZA.

Five deaths were certified due to Influenza, a death-rate of 0.23 compared with a death-rate for England and Wales of 0.45.

DISINFECTION.

Disinfection after infectious disease is carried out as follows: Clothing is suspended in the infected room, room and clothing are sprayed with a solution of Formaldehyde and afterwards submitted to Formaldehyde vapour.

During the year the Sanitary Inspector made 270 visits to cases of infectious disease.

Disinfection was carried out at 140 houses. The method is unsatisfactory. A Steam Disinfector is needed.

There is no satisfactory method of disinfecting or disinfection of verminous persons.

DISINFESTATION.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.

During the year 1 Council house and 52 other houses were found to be infested with bugs. All were fumigated.

Fumigation with Sulphur dioxide and liquid spray (zaldecide and vermicine) is employed for freeing houses infested with bugs.

Fumigation of furniture in cases of suspected infestation is employed for ensuring that the belongings of tenants are free from vermin before removal to Council houses.

The work of disinfestation is carried out by the Local Authority.

No measures have been taken by way of supervision or education of tenants to prevent infestation or re-infestation after cleansing.

LABORATORY EXAMINATIONS.

Pathological and bacteriological work is entrusted to the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester. Specimens sent by Medical Practitioners are examined and a report issued. No charge is made to them or their patients.

The following is a tabulated statement of the Bacteriological Examinations carried out for the Council during the year:—

MONTH	Diphtheria		Agglutination Tests, Typhoid Fever, etc.		Human Tuberculosis Sputum		Bovine Tuberculosis Milk	
	Total	+	Total		Total	+	Total	+
January	2	1	...	...	2	0	...	...
February	6	2	...	...	1	0	...	...
March	19	8	...	...	1	1	...	...
April	39	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
May	35	8	...	...	1	0	...	...
June	29	14	1	...	1	0	...	...
July	33	12	...	...	1	0	...	...
August	16	5	...	...	1	1	...	...
September	19	8	...	...	1	0	...	...
October	14	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
November	53	24	...	...	1	0	...	...
December	83	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	348	115	1	..	10	2	...	...

VARIOUS INVESTIGATIONS.

	Samples
Milk—for Diphtheria	5
Fæces—for Typhoid	1
Milk—for Bacterial Count	1
Ice Cream—for Bacterial Count	1
Diphtheria—Virulence tests	1
Total No. of Specimens in List A	359
Total No. of Specimens in List B	9
Grand Total of Specimens received	368

The following is a tabulated statement of Infectious Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) notified during the year:—

"Notifiable" Diseases.	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED.												Total Deaths.		Hospitals.	
	Total Cases at all ages	Years.											(The figure in this column should agree with those supplied by the Registrar General.)	(c)	Deaths in Hospital from the district.	Deaths in Hospital of persons belonging to district.
		Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 and over.			
Smallpox	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	57	..	1	8	3	4	26	12	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria, including Membranous Croup.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever (including paratyphoid) ...	97	1	2	2	4	2	53	19	5	7	1	1	..	25	..	..
Acute Primary Pneumonia ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	..	3
Acute Influenza Pneumonia	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	7	4	..	..	3
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Poliomyelitis ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Polio-encephalitis ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Encephalitis Lethargica ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	7	2	..	..	..
Malaria—Contracted in this Country	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Contracted abroad ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Any other disease notifiable in district— e.g. : Chicken-pox ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles, excluding German Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Any other disease ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	182	1	3	10	7	6	79	31	7	12	5	15	6	58	24	6

NON-NOTIFIABLE ACUTE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The School Attendance Officer makes a weekly return of new cases discovered amongst children of school age. These notifications form a starting point for enquiries to be made.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The following is a tabulated statement of new cases and mortality during 1937:—

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Years.....								
0—1 .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1—5 .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5—10 .....	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
10—15	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...
15—20	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
20—25	3	3	1	1	1	...	...	...
25—35	2	4	...	1	...	2	...	...
35—45	2	3	...	1	2	1	...	...
45—55	4	...	...	1	2	...	...	...
55—65	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
65 and upwards .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals...	15	13	4	10	6	3	...	...
	28		14		9		...	

During the year, there were no deaths from Tuberculosis where a primary notification had not been received.

There is no evidence that any particular occupation in the district has contributed to excessive incidence of, or mortality from, Tuberculosis.

No action has been necessary under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, or the Public Health Act, 1925, during the year.

I am much obliged to Dr. George Fletcher, Consultant Tuberculosis Officer, L.C.C., Tuberculosis Dispensary, Ashton-under-Lyne, for the following report on the work done in Denton in connection with Tuberculosis during the year 1937 :—

URBAN DISTRICT OF DENTON.

Report of Tuberculosis Officer for the Year 1937.

During the year 1937, 42 notifications of patients suffering from Tuberculosis were received. Of these, 27 were notified as suffering from Tuberculosis of the Lungs, 14 from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and 1 combined case.

Of the 27 Pulmonary cases, 16 were found to have tubercle bacilli in the sputum, 3 had negative sputum, 5 had no sputum, and in 3 cases the sputum was not examined.

The combined case was found to have tubercle bacilli in the sputum.

The 14 Non-Pulmonary cases are classified as follows :—Glands, 7; Knee, 2; Epididymis, 1; Skin, 1; Shoulder, 1; Metacarpal, 1; Parietal region, 1.

Six of the notified cases died during the year (six Pulmonary).

Thirty-six of the cases applied for treatment. In the remaining six cases no application was made for the following reasons: Diagnosis not confirmed after examination, 2; in Union Hospital, 1; died immediately after notification, 2; refused to apply, 1.

Of the patients who applied for treatment, ten were sent to Sanatoria, six to Pulmonary Hospital, two to General Hospital, three to Orthopædic Hospital, and one to Skin Hospital. The remaining fourteen cases were under dispensary supervision only.

In addition to the notified cases, a number of patients are sent to the Dispensary for diagnosis. During the year, 58 new cases were sent for diagnosis by the doctors, School Medical Officers, etc.

The number of re-attendances of old patients at the Dispensary for supervision and arrangements for treatment was 343.

Special enquiries are made as to the health of other inmates of the house where there are patients suffering from definite tuberculosis, and 33 of these contacts were examined during the year.

In supervision and visiting, special attention is paid to the open cases, i.e., cases where tubercle bacilli are present or have been found in the sputum. On the 1st January, 1937, there were 34 such cases known to be living in the district. On the 31st December, 1937, there were 41 positive cases living. These figures include quiescent and arrested cases.

Seven of the positive cases died during the year.

Three positive cases removed from the district during the year.

The condition as to isolation of the positive cases was as follows:—

Separate Room	26
Separate Bed	28
Unable to have Separate Bed	1

Twenty-four of the positive cases were in Institution for treatment and isolation at some time during the year.

The number of positive cases living at 31st December, 1937, who had tubercle bacilli in the sputum during 1937, was 26. The other 15 had either negative or no sputum.

Of the 26 cases who had tubercle bacilli in the sputum during 1937, 11 had separate room, 8 had separate bed, 1 was unable to have separate bed, and 6 were in institution at the end of the year.

Four housing defects were reported during the year. Of these, three had been remedied by the end of the year.

Eighty-six specimens of sputum were examined at the Ashton Laboratory during the year. Of these, 32 were positive and 54 were negative.

During the year 1937, 22 cases were discharged from Institutions as follows:—

Sanatoria	11
Pulmonary Hospital	6
General Hospital	3
Orthopædic Hospital	1
Non-Pulmonary Sanatoria	0
Skin Hospital	1

The results on discharge were as follows:—

Quiescent or arrested	3
Improved	13
I.s.q.	2
Worse	—
Died	4
Diagnosis not confirmed	—

During the year, there were no deaths from Tuberculosis where the cases had not been notified previously.

GEORGE FLETCHER,

Consultant Tuberculosis Officer.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The Local Authority carry out this work. The Health Visitor and Medical Officer attend at the Centre each Monday. Babies are weighed, general advice on unsatisfactory condition of mother or child given. Cases are followed up by Home Visitation by the Health Visitor.

Arrangements have been made for the services of an Obstetric Consultant, Hospital treatment for cases of complications of labour and the puerperium, Laboratory facilities for examination of pathological material, provision of trained nurses in cases of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia and for the supply of food and milk for expectant and nursing mothers and of milk for infants.

The Council have joined the County Council's Orthopaedic scheme for the treatment of children under 5 years of age.

The Voluntary Association (The Denton Maternity and Child Welfare Association) deal with the supply of dried milk, foods and medical requisites. These are supplied at cost price or reduced prices or free in necessitous cases.

A card index system has been adopted on which a record of weights and medical history are recorded. These can be passed on to the School Medical Officer when the child attains school age.

The Health Visitor has been appointed Infant Protection Visitor under the Children Act, 1908. A Register for recording cases is kept. The number of persons on the Register at the end of the year who were receiving children for reward was three. The number of children on the Register was three. There were no deaths.

Hospital treatment is provided at the Royal Eye Hospital, for the treatment of cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum; mild cases treated at home are attended by the Health Visitor.

An Ante-Natal Clinic was established in January, 1934. The services of Dr. Charles Philip Brentnall, M.C., Hon. Asst. Surgeon, St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester, was secured.

Up to July 15th, 1936, one session monthly was held. Since July two sessions monthly are held, on the second and last Wednesday in each month, from 2-30—3-30 p.m., usually longer.

A room was fitted up at the Centre for light treatment, with two lamps—a "Sunrae" Carbon Arc and a Mercury Vapour Lamp.

**THE FOLLOWING IS THE HEALTH VISITOR'S REPORT FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1937.**

Number of visits paid—First	307
Subsequent	1565
	<hr/>
Total	1872
	<hr/>
Number of visits to children over 1 year	1140
	<hr/>
Number of visits to expectant mothers—First	72
Subsequent	35
	<hr/>
Total	107
	<hr/>

Number of stillbirths visited	13
Number of attendances for weighing—	
By children over 1 year	2874
By children under 1 year	4423
Total	<u>7297</u>
Sunlight treatment attendances	1379
Number of children who have received treatment	76
New cases	47
Ante-Natal Clinic—Number of mothers	159
Attendances	528
Immunisation of children against Diphtheria—	
Under 5 years	101
Over 5 years	269
Total	<u>370</u>

Free milk was granted to 58 new cases and 44 old cases. One pint was allowed daily, and in two cases one quart, for varying periods.

Dried foods have been allowed at half price and free to 141 cases including expectant and nursing mothers. Bovril, nourishments, and surgical requisites have been supplied free to necessitous cases.

During Monday afternoon, Dr. Stewart has seen a greatly increasing number of babies and children, and given advice to the mothers.

“ Baby Week ” was held during the first week in July. This included a Dancing Display given in the Centre Grounds by the scholars from the various schools.

Once again, the mothers had a motor coach outing to Fleetwood. A light lunch provided by the Ladies’ Committee was partaken of en route. An excellent tea was provided at the Marine Hall.

Owing to an outbreak of Diphtheria, the mothers were unable to have the usual Christmas supper, and in lieu of this an extra number of parcels of grocery were distributed to the most deserving cases.

HELEN JONES.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

(Including Inspections made by the Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Occupiers prosecuted. (4)
FACTORIES (Including Factory Laundries)	13	Nil.	Nil.
WORKSHOPS (Including Workshop Laundries)	5	Nil.	Nil.
WORKPLACES (Other than Outworkers' premises)	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Total	18	Nil.	Nil.

2:—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of offences in respect to which Prosecutions were instituted. (5)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	
(1)				
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—				
Want of Cleanliness
Want of ventilation
Overcrowding
Want of drainage of floors
Other Nuisances...
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient
{ unsuitable or defective
{ not separate for sexes
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts:—				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s.101)
Other offences
(Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921).
Total

OUT-WORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES, SECTION 108.

The principal industry in the district is Hat Manufacturing. The work is carried on principally inside the factories and workshops. Only a very limited amount of trimming of hats is allowed outside the factories; this is done at the work-people's own homes.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT, 1919.

During National Rat Week, 1937, suitable leaflets were distributed and a talking film, "Your Enemy the Rat," was exhibited at a local Cinema.

During the year the Council have taken systematic action for the destruction of rats by employing rat-catchers with ferrets and dogs, etc., on the Council's refuse tips and other premises.

The following tabulation shows the number of rats destroyed during 1937:—

January	81
February	66
March	110
April	265
May	224
June	230
July	209
August	209
September	143
October	148
November	125
December	46
	<hr/>
	1836
	<hr/>

Threepence for each rat tail is paid to rat catchers.

Many premises infested by rats have been cleared by the distribution of suitable baits for killing rats.

Special attention is given to any source of infestation on premises owned by the Council, and other premises which may be peculiarly liable to infestation by reason of the nature of the business carried on therein.

INDEX.

	Page
Adulteration of Foods	36
Administration of Milk and Dairies Acts and Orders	34
Adoptive Acts	22
Acute Poliomyelitis	41, 46
Agricultural Rates Act	22
Ambulance Facilities	19
Analysis	46
Ante-Natal Clinic	51, 52
Anthrax	44
Area of District	5
Ashpits and Ashbins	24, 25, 26
Average Age of Residents	5
Average persons per house	5
Bacteriological Examinations	45
Bakehouses	26, 27, 36
Baths—No. of Houses with	25
Births	3, 7, 11
Birth Rate	3, 7, 11
Blocked Drains, etc., released	27
Bugs	44
Butchers' Shops	26, 35
Bye-laws with respect to Slaughterhouses	22
Byelaws for Regulation of Park	22
Bye-laws, New Streets and Buildings	22
Cancer	3, 4, 7, 10, 43
Cancer Death Rate	3, 4, 7, 43
Causes of Death	10, 13
Census	5
Cerebro Spinal Fever	46
Chemical and Bacteriological Work	45
Chicken Pox	22, 46
Chronic Sick	17
Children, Provision of Health Services for	17, 18, 19
Children's Hospital	17, 18, 19
Clinics and Treatment Centres	17 to 21
Clinics, Venereal Disease	15, 16, 17
Closet Accommodation and Conversions	24, 25
Consultant	51
Cowsheds, Dairies, etc.	26, 34
Council's Tips	25, 26

	Page
Dairies	26, 34
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops, etc.	34
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order, 1885	22
Dairymen and Purveyors of Milk	27, 34
Deaths	3, 7, 8, 9, 10
Death Rate	4, 7, 8, 9
Death Rate—Crude and Adjusted	8, 9
Death Rate, Infants	3, 7, 12, 13
Deaths, Transferable	8
Destruction of Rats and Mice	55, 56
Dental Treatment	18
Diarrhœa	7
“Dick” Test	38
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	36, 38, 39, 46
Diphtheria Anti-toxin	38
Disinfection	44
Disinfestation	44
Disinfector	44
District Infirmary, Ashton-under-Lyne	15
District Nursing Association	22, 23
Dispensary, Tuberculosis	17, 48
Drainage and Sewerage	23
Drains Relaid	27
Dry Ashpits	25
Dustbins	25 to 27
Dysentery, Malaria	44, 45, 46
Ear, Nose and Throat	18
Eaves, Gutters repaired	27
Encephalitis Lethargica	36, 40, 46
Enteric Fever	36, 39, 46
Erysipelas	36, 40, 46
Farms	34
Factories	6, 26
Factory and Workshops Act	53, 54, 55
Fish Frying Places	26
Food and Drugs, Sale of	36
Food Condemned or Surrendered	35
Food, Inspection and Supervision of	34, 35, 36
Food Inspector	21
General Housing Conditions	28
General Provision of Health Services	14 to 21

	Page
Hawkers' Carts	26
Health Services	14 to 21
Health Committee	2
Health Visitor	20, 21, 51
Health Visitor's Report	51, 52
Heart Disease	3, 10
Holt Radium Institute	43
Hospital Accommodation	14, 15
Hospital Treatment (Maternity Cases)	15
Hospitals, Subscriptions to	19, 21
House Drainage	26
Hospital Fund	19
Housing	5, 6, 28, 32
Housing Statistics	28—32
Hyde Infectious Hospital	14
 Illegitimate Births	 7, 11, 12
Immunisation	39
Industries	6, 55
Infant Mortality	3, 7, 12, 13
Infant Death Rate	3, 7, 12, 13
Infant Deaths	12, 13
Infectious Diseases	14, 36 to 41
Infectious Diseases amongst School Children	41, 42
Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889	22
Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890	22
Infectious Hospital	14
Influenza	44
Inhabited Houses	5
Inspection and Supervision of Meat and Food	21, 34
Inspection of Factories and Workshops	53, 54
Interviews with Agents, Owners, etc. of Property	26
 Laboratory Facilities	 44
Lake Hospital, Ashton-under-Lyne	17
Legislation in Force in the District	22
Licences, Milk	27, 34
Live Births	12

	Page
Malaria, Dysentery	44, 45, 46
Market Refuse	26
Market Stalls	26
Maternal Mortality	3
Maternity Cases	15, 51—52
Maternity and Child Welfare	15, 19, 20, 21, 50, 51, 52
Maternity Hospitals	15
Maternal Mortality	7
Measles	7, 14, 23, 44
Meat	35
Medical Officer	1, 20, 21
Mental Deficiency	18
Midwives Act, 1936	12
Middens	24, 25
Milkshops	26
Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922	22, 34
Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915	34
Milk—Retail Purveyors	27
Milk Supplementary Licence	34
Milk Supply	34
Milk—Wholesale Producers	27
Miscellaneous Repairs	27
Mortality	3, 7 to 10
Mortality, Infants	3, 7, 12, 13
Mortality, Tuberculosis	7, 10
Museums and Gymnasiums Act, 1891	22
Natural increase in Population	13
Natural and Social Conditions	6
New Houses Erected	3
New Streets and Buildings Bye-laws adopted	22
Non-Notifiable Acute Infectious Diseases	47
Notifiable Diseases	46
Notices Served, Preliminary	27, 29
Notification of Births Acts	11
Nuisances	26
Number of Children under 5 years	5
Number of Families, or Separate Occupiers	5
Number of Females per 1,000 Males	5
Number of Married Women per 1,000 Females	5
Number of Persons per acre	5
Number of Inhabited Houses	5

	Page
Obstetric Consultant	51
Offensive Trades	26, 28
Officials	21
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	18, 46
Outworkers' Premises	27, 28, 55
Orthopædic Treatment	18
Overcrowding	4, 30, 33
 Pail Closets	 24, 25, 26
Park, Bye-laws for Regulation of	22
Park Refuse	26
Pasteurised Milk	34
Penny Rate	5
Piggeries	26
Pneumonia	3, 40, 46
Poliomyelitis and Cerebro-Spinal Fever	46
Population	5, 6, 7
Premises where food is manufactured, prepared, etc.	36
Premises controlled by Bye-laws, etc.	27
Preliminary Notices	27, 29
Prevalence and Control over Infectious Diseases	36
Principal Industry	6, 55
Privies and Ashpits	24, 25
Privy Closets and Middens	24, 25
Private Street Works Act, 1892	22
Public Conveniences	26
Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890	22
Public Libraries Act, 1885, etc.	22
Professional Nursing in the home	22
Public Health Laboratory	44
Public Health, Meat Regulations	21, 35
Public Health Officers	21
Puerperal Fever	14, 36, 39, 46
Puerperal Sepsis	7, 39, 46
Puerperal Pyrexia	14, 39
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	7, 18, 47—50
Purveyors of Milk	27

	Page
Rabies	44
Rag Flock Acts	28
Rateable Value	5
Rats and Mice, Destruction of	26, 55, 56
Refuse Collection and Disposal	25, 26
Regulations made by Council under various Acts	22
Removal of Patients to Hospital	19
Repairs	27, 28, 29
Removal of House Refuse	25
Report of Health Visitor	51, 52
Report of Tuberculosis Officer	48, 50
Respiratory Diseases	10
Rivers and Streams	23
Roofs and Chimney Stacks Repaired	27
Road Sweepings	26
Roads, lengths of	6
Sanitary Circumstances of the District	23, 24, 25
Sanitary Inspector	21, 26
Sanitary Inspection of the District	26, 28
Sanitary Inspector's tables and Statements	25 to 29
Scarlet Fever	14, 36, 37, 38, 46
Scavenging and Removal of House Refuse	25
Schools	41, 42
School Children—Infectious Diseases amongst	41, 42
School Yards and Lavatories	26
Seasonal Incidence	38, 40
Sewerage	23
Sewage Disposal	23
Shippens (Air Space)	34
Shops Act, 1934	36
Shortage of Houses	3
Sick Nursing Association	22
Slaughterhouses	26, 27
Slaughterhouses, Bye-laws	22
Slum Clearance	30, 31
Small Dwellings Acquisition Act, 1899	22
Smallpox	36, 37, 46
Smoke Abatement	4, 27
Smoke Nuisance	4, 27
Social Conditions	6
Specimens examined	44
Stables	26
Statistics	5, 7
Statutory Notices	27, 29
Steam Disinfectors	44
Still-Births	7, 11
Supervision of Food	34 to 36
Sun-Ray Treatment	51, 52

	Page
Tents, Vans and Sheds	26
Tips	25, 26
Trades	6, 55
Trade Refuse	26
Transferable Deaths	8
Treatment Centres, Venereal Disease	15, 16, 17
Tripe Boilers	27
Tuberculosis	3, 17, 47, 48, 49, 50
Tuberculosis Dispensary	17, 47
Tuberculosis Officer	48, 50
Unfit Dwelling Houses	28
Union Infirmary	18
Unmarried Mothers	18
Unwholesome Meat	35
Venereal Diseases	15, 16, 17
Veterinary Inspection	21
Vital Statistics	7
Voluntary Aided Hospitals	15, 19
Water Closets	24, 25
Water Supply	23
Waste Water Closets	24, 25
Whooping Cough	7, 14, 23, 43
Workshops	26
Yard Surfaces	27
Zymotic Diseases	36 to 41

